The Collembola of New Mexico. X. Entomobryinae: Drepanocyrtus, Willowsia, Lepidocyrtus, Pseudosinella 1, 2

HAROLD GEORGE SCOTT 3

Specimens will be deposited with the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Genus DREPANOCYRTUS Handschin, 1925

Body elongate, not subglobose; scales present; eyes 8 and 8, on dark eyepatches; antenna 4-segmented, distal segments never annulate; prothorax naked, greatly reduced; Abd IV more than 2½ times length of III; dentes crenulate dorsally, with scales ventrally; mucronal teeth absent; mucronal spines absent.

KEY TO SPECIES OF NEARCTIC DREPANOCYRTUS

Note: D. terrestris Folsom, 1932, from Hawaii seems to be D. reinhardi. D. dowlingi Wray, 1953, is recorded from Puerto Rico.

Drepanocyrtus mexicanus (Folsom, 1898), new combination Seira mexicana Folsom, 1898 Lepidocyrtus mexicanus Handschin, 1928

Discussion. D. mexicanus showed the strictest habitat specificity of any species in the New Mexico study. Folsom (1898) reported it from grasses and "upon old cocoons on Salix Humboldtiana."

- ¹ A portion of a dissertation submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
 - ² Part IX, Ent. News, 74 (1): 9-18.
- ³ Training Branch, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta 22, Georgia.

NEW MEXICO RECORDS. Ten collections, all from beneath tight bark of yellow pine logs; 6,500 to 9,200 ft; San Miguel, Valencia, Torrance, Catron, and Lincoln Co.; June to Aug., 1951–1952.

DISTRIBUTION. Calif., N. M.; Mexico, D. F. and State of Mexico (Mexico).

Genus WILLOWSIA Shoebotham, 1917

(=SIRA Lubbock, 1870)

Body elongate, not subglobose; scales present; antenna 4-segmented, never annulate; eyes 8 and 8, on dark eyepatches; Abd IV more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times length of III; dentes dorsally crenulate; mucro with 1 tooth and 1 basal spine.

KEY TO SPECIES OF UNITED STATES WILLOWSIA (including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

1. Blue to violet......buski (Lubbock, 1869) Yellow to gray with blue markings..platani (Nicolet, 1841)

Willowsia buski (Lubbock, 1869)

New Mexico Records. From Berlese sample of woody debris of hollow tree root, yellow pine-fir community, 7,500 ft, San Miguel Co., 6-vii-1953.

DISTRIBUTION. Calif., Colo., Conn., Fla., Ill., Iowa, Maine, Md., Mass., Minn., N. M., N. Y., Penna., Utah, Vt., Wash.; Alberta and Ontario (Canada); Iceland; Europe.

Willowsia platani (Nicolet, 1841)

New Mexico Records. With ants from nest beneath dung, grassland 8,500 ft, Colfax Co., 14-vii-1953; Berlese sample of oak litter, 7,800 ft, McKinley Co., 7-ix-1951; bathtub in house, 5,000 ft, Bernalillo Co., 21-vi-1950.

Note. Many collections of this species have been from human habitations (Scott, et al., 1962). It was reported infesting decayed insulation of a refrigeration plant (Sanders, 1940).

DISTRIBUTION. Calif., Conn., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kansas, La., Mass., Maine, Minn., N. M., N. Y., Texas, Utah; Labrador and Ontario (Canada); Europe, Australasia.

Genus LEPIDOCYRTUS Bourlet, 1839

Body elongate, not subglobose; scales present; antenna 4-segmented, not annulate; eyes 8 and 8, on dark eyepatches; Abd IV usually more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times length of III; dentes crenulate dorsally, scaled ventrally; mucro with 1 tooth and 1 basal spine.

Note. The name *Lepidocyrtus* is stabilized by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion 291 (Name 720), signed 3 March 1954, published 12 October 1954.

KEY TO SPECIES OF UNITED STATES LEPIDOCYRTUS (Including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

1.	Body with some dark markings2
	Body entirely white (eyespot may be dark)
2.	Abd IV less than twice length of III
	inornatus Folsom, 1932
	Abd IV 3-6 times length of III
	Abd IV 10–12 times length of III
3.	
0.	Th II not projecting over head or only slightly6
1	Abd IV about 4 times length of III
4.	
_	Abd IV about 6 times length of III
٥.	Abd IV with mid-dorsal purple band
	Abd III or III-IV with lateral purple spots
6.	White, with or without limited blue to purple markings7
	Yellow, with orange, red, blue or purple markings8
	Violet9
	Deep purple, blue, or gray10
7.	Abd IV 4.5 times length of IIIusistatus Folsom, 1927
	Abd IV about 6 times length of III
	curvicollis Bourlet, 1839
8.	With orange to red flecksaurantiacus Maynard, 1951
	With scant purple markingsnigrosetosus Folsom, 1927
	With purple band of Th II–III + Abd I–III
	beaucatcheri Wray, 1946
9.	Abd IV about 5 times length of III
	violaceus (Geoffroy, 1762)
	Abd IV 3–4 times length of III. pusillus (Linnaeus, 1767)
	3 (

10.	Head yellowguthriei Maynard, 1951
•	Head not yellowcyaneus Tullberg, 1871
11.	Blue-black to blackalleganyensis Maynard, 1951
	White with blue to purple markings
12.	Abd IV with mid-dorsal purple band
	summersi (MacGillivray, 1894)
	Abd IV without purple markings
	lanuginosus (Gmelin, 1767)
13.	Th II projecting strongly over head
	heterophthalmus Carpenter 1904
	Th II not projecting strongly over head14
14.	Abd IV about 6 times length of III
	curvicollis Bourlet, 1839
	Abd IV about 3–4 times length of III
15.	Tenent hair knobbedimmaculata Folsom, 1932
	Tenent hair unknobbed
	candida (Folsom, 1902), new combination
	(= Pseudosinella candida)

Note. Not included in key is *L. caprilesi* Wray, 1953, from Puerto Rico.

Lepidocyrtus curvicollis Bourlet, 1839

New Mexico Records. From Berlese sample of oak litter, 7,000 ft, Bernalillo Co., 30-iii-1952.

DISTRIBUTION. Calif., Conn., Ill., Iowa, Maine, Mass., N. M., N. Y., Pa., Ontario (Canada), Europe, Africa.

Lepidocyrtus cyaneus Tullberg, 1871

New Mexico Records. Once with ants beneath dung, and 8 Berlese samples (1 alder-fir litter, 1 fir litter, 1 fir log, 4 cotton-wood litter, 1 cotton-wood log); 4,100 to 8,500 ft; Bernalillo, Colfax, Dona Ana, Sandoval, Socorro, and Taos Co., May-Nov., 1949–1954.

DISTRIBUTION. Alaska, Calif., Conn., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kansas, La., Maine, Md., Mass., Minn., N. M., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., Texas, Utah, Wash.; Northwest Territories and Ontario (Canada); State of Mexico (Mexico); Greenland, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia.

Lepidocyrtus guthriei Maynard, 1951

New Mexico Records. From beneath bark, yellow pine log, 8,200 ft, Torrance Co., 3-vii-1953; Berlese sample, yellow pine-

fir litter, 7,500 ft, San Miguel Co., 6-vii-1953. DISTRIBUTION. Minn., N. M., N. Y.

Genus PSEUDOSINELLA Schaffer, 1897

Body elongate, not subglobose; scales present; eyes absent or as many as 8 on each side; distal antennal segments never annulate; Abd IV more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times length of III; dentes crenulate dorsally, scaled ventrally; mucro with 1 tooth and 1 basal spine.

KEY TO SPECIES OF UNITED STATES PSEUDOSINELLA (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)

1.	Eyes 6×6
	Eyes 5×5
	Eyes 4×4 5
	Eyes 3×3 sexoculata Schott, 1902
	Eves $2 \times 2 \dots 6$
	Eyes 1 × 1hirsuta (Deboutteville, 1949)
	Eyes absent8
2.	Unguis with 2 inner teethcollina Wray, 1952
	Unguis with 3 inner teethduodecimpunctata Denis, 1931
3.	Inner teeth of unguis subequal4
	Inner teeth of unguis unequal
	duodecimpunctata Denis, 1931
4.	Eyepatch oviddecemoculata (Guthrie, 1903)
	Eyepatch rectangulardubia Christiansen, 1960
5.	Abd IV about 5 times length of III
	dubia Christiansen, 1960
	Abd IV about 3 times length of III
	octopunctata Borner, 1901
6.	Abd IV about 6 times length of III
	hirsuta (Deboutteville, 1949)
	Abd IV about 4 times length of III
7.	Inner teeth of unguis smallgisini Christiansen, 1960
	At least some inner teeth of unguis large
	alba (Packard, 1873)
8.	Abd IV 6–7 times length of III9
	Abd IV 2.5–4 times length of III
9.	Dens with spinesspinosa (Deboutteville, 1949)
	Dens without spines
10.	Ant IV more than 2 times length of I + II + III
	boneti Christiansen 1960

	Ant IV less than 2 times length of $I + II + III \dots$
	hirsuta (Deboutteville, 1949)
11	Abd IV about 4 times length of IIIargentea Folsom, 1902
	Abd IV about 3.5 times length of III
	petterseni Borner, 1901
	Abd IV about 3 times length of III
	Abd IV about 2.5 times length of III
	violenta (Folsom, 1924)
12.	Basal mucronal spine present
	Basal mucronal spine absentespana Christiansen, 1960
	Unguiculus with large outer toothfolsomi Denis, 1931
	Unguiculus with small outer tooth or none14
	Tenent hair capitaterolfsi Mills, 1932
,	Tenent hair acuminateorba Christiansen, 1960
N	OTE. Not included in the key is P. subfusca Wray 1953

NOTE. Not included in the key is P. subjusca Wray, 1953.

Pseudosinella decemoculata (Guthrie, 1903)

New Mexico Records. From Berlese samples of dry yellow pine litter; 8,400 ft, Sandoval Co.; 25-viii-1953; and yellow pine-fir litter; 7,500 ft, San Miguel Co.; 6-vii-1953.

DISTRIBUTION. Minn., N. M., N. Y., Wash.

Pseudosinella petterseni Borner, 1901

New Mexico Records. Once under rocks, 4 times with ants, and 3 Berlese samples (oak, limber pine, cottonwood stump); 6,600 to 10,300 ft; Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Mora, Socorro, and Valencia Co., May–Nov., 1949–1954.

DISTRIBUTION. Ark., Calif., Conn., Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Mass., Minn., Mo., N. M., N. Y., N. C., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Wash.; Ontario (Canada); South America, Europe, Asia.

Note. This species was recorded from New Mexico by Christiansen, 1960.

SUMMARY

Eight species of Entomobryinae (1 Drepanocyrtus, 2 Willowsia, 3 Lepidocyrtus, 2 Pseudosinella) are recorded from New Mexico. Of these, only P. petterseni has been reported previously from the state. Keys are presented to United States species of all 4 genera.

REFERENCES CITED

Christiansen, K. 1960. Psyche 67: 1-25.
Folsom, J. W. 1898. Psyche 8: 183-184 + 2 plates.
SANDERS, G. 1940. Pests 8: 20.
SCOTT, H. G., WISEMAN, J. S., AND STOJANOVICH, C. J. 1962. Ann. Ent. Soc. America 55: 428-430.

Review

Guide to the Insects of Connecticut. Part VI. The Diptera or True Flies of Connecticut. Eighth Fascicle. Scatopsidae and Hyperoscelidae by Edwin F. Cook, Blepharoceridae and Deuterophlebiidae by Charles P. Alexander, Dinidae by Wesley R. Nowell. Pp. vi + 115, illus. Published by State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut, Bull. No. 93, 1963. Distribution and exchange agent, Robert C. Sale, State Librarian, State Library, Hartford, Conn.

The treatment in each group is very broad and includes a general introduction, morphology of adult and immature stages, an account of the biology, and techniques for collection and study. Keys are provided for the subfamilies of the world, genera of North America, and species of the Northeastern region (Virginia to Labrador, westward to the Great Plains). Selected bibliographies are given and there is a foreword by the Entomological Editor for the Survey, Dr. Charles L. Remington, of Yale University.